

A GOWN OF PEARL-GRAY CASHMERE, WITH BODICE OF GRAY SILK AND EM-PROIDERED YOKE

TEACHERS AND DEGREES.

IT IS ALMOST IMPERATIVE THAT AN IN-STRUCTOR BE A PH. D.

EXPERIENCE, MRS. YOUNG SAYS, COUNTS, TOO-WHAT SHE THINKS ABOUT EDUCA-TIONAL AGENCIES.

"If the standard of the teaching profession con tinues to rise as it has the last few years," said Mrs. Young, founder of one of the oldest established educational bureaus in the country, "the day is not distant when no woman who is not a Ph. D. can hope for a place. Women teacers are awakening to a realization of the situation, and many are afraid that their want of degrees may eventually prevent their retaining the places they now command. Younger women of collegiate training are also alive to the situation.

The girl of means has the advantage of her poorer companion. To the one giri who can lay aside her first year's salary while acquiring experience as a teacher, to pursue later a university course abroad, and sius enhance her chance of a professorship, there are a dozen girls who have no only themselves but dependents to support out of their earnings, and the acquirement of additional degrees is for them a downright hardship. But I never discourage the girl of means from getting all the educational advantages possible, even though she may be jeopardizing the chances of her less fortunate co-worker. In a c ones come and go, how am I to tell what turn in the wheel may leave the rich girl as needy a breadwinner as the one whose place she may now seen

Women write to me from all parts of the country," said Mrs. Young, "asking what are their chances of success in New-York. Naturally the most ambitious are anxious to avail themselves of the advantages to be had here, and I do not blame them. It is always a pleasure for me to open to the right women that advantage. The best come here, and the competition waxes stronger every year, until now the city is full of expert teachers. often forced, owing to the oversupply, to accept places inferior to their ability. Only the thoroughly experienced should seek New York with the hope of a livelihood. Start out in your own home, is my advice to every young woman, he her calling general instruction, languages, music or art. The chances are better where one is known. It is time enough to seek the great centres when experience has been acquired.

"The day has passed when women's pride deterred them from starting out as bread-winners in localities where they were known. No one can have too many friends in these days of competition. Despite the high value put upon the possession of degrees, schools and colleges seeking teachers lay equal stress upon experience. This is always a surprise to the girl rich in degrees, but wholly lacking in practical teaching experience, when she applied

It is awenty-one years since Mrs. Young estabasked her bureau. Early experience was acquired in the service of Mr. Schermerhorn, who estabis the service of Mr. Schermerhorn, who established in 1855 the first teachers' agency in the United
States. During the temporary business eminarrassment of the atter. Mrs. Young opened her present
office. For many years there were no educational
agencies outside New-York, save one at Boston.

"I have frequently been urged," added Mrs.
Young, "to open branch tureaus at Chicago, Denver and San Francisco, but I do not believe in
oranches. Mine is a business that requires personal
attention, and that is only possible when there is
one office. I try to keep in personal touch with my
patrons. It is to not mutual advantage."

"From your experience," she was asked, "would
you advise a woman who has been a teacher and
has a large acquaintance with the profession to extablish a bureau as a means of livelihood?"

"I would not advise a woman to open an educational bureau unless she was sure of a chentele,"
was the reply. "Several women have opened bureaus in my time, but the failures cutnumber the
successes. The essentials of success are intuitive
knowledge of human nature, discrimination, tact
and great love of people. One must know at a
glance the people who will work agreeably together.
Personal appearance and manner are no small factor in securing a place as teacher or governess.
Often the finest mentally equipped woman has an
unattractive personality, and makes an unpleasant
first impression. All these obstacles the head of a
bureau must see to and smooth over.

"Many people see only the outside—the pleasant
aspects a bureau presents. They do not realize the
drudgery behind it. The woman who hopes to succeed with a bureau must have, besides the main
essentials, a willingness to work early and late.

Have You Silver Threads Among the Gold? THE IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

Instantly Restores Gray or Bleached Hafr

To Natural Color. ALSO PRODUCES ANY SHADE OF RICH TITIAN

Clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter, will not stain the scalp, and baths do not affect it. Seven colors cover all will be relieved by rubbing with a menthol pencil or bathing with alcohol, ammonia or campbor. shades. Price \$1.50 and \$3.00.

We make applications a specialty and give absolute privacy. Samples of hair colored free of charge. Facial

292 5TH AVE., But. Joth and Stat Sta.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MRS. HARLAN I. SMITH MAKES A STUDY OF THE INDIANS.

MAKING MOCCASINS AND WEAVING BASKETS THE CHIEF OCCUPATION FOLLOWED

BY THE SQUAWS. "When my husband announced that he was or-

"When my husband announced that he was ordered to the North Pacific Coast to continue his investigations among the Indians living there, I insisted upon accompanying him." writes Mrs. Harlan I. Smith, of Saginaw, Mich. "As I had been with him during his investigations of the Oliowa Indians, and had always enjoyed camp life, he knew I would be no bindrance to the work of the expedition, and so consented.

"My entire outfit consisted of less than ene hundred pounds, so I was able to check with it some of the materials to be used on the expedition. We have a small tent, two rubber and two heavy woollen blankets, a few changes of old clothes and extra heavy shoes for protection against the rocks and bushes. I have a part of Indian moccasina to serve as slippers about camp, a piece of green mosquito netting to keep off the insects, and a soft hat that cannot be injured by rain, but which will not look too butharie on the cars. My heavy closk can also be used as an extra blanket. Sexing cloak can also be used as an extra blanket. Sewing materials for repairing and my notebooks must AN EAST SIDE DANCING CLASS

The trip across the continent was uneventful. In the interior are conical lodges somewhat re- IN GENUINE POLITENESS ITS ATTENDANTS ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS GIVEN WITHOUT sembling the tepee in shape, while on the coast large rectangular houses are built of heavy timbers. These are occupied as communal dwellings, and frequently three or four families live in each. The cracks between the timbers are not plastered and these spaces are convenient for the escape of the smoke from the fire, which is built in the centre of the lodge. This fire is a so used in com-mon, all the families doing their cooking there.

mining region of the mountains. The high ranges utilized between here and the coast cut off the moist winds. The m used for irrigating the small farms, or ranches, as they are called in this region. Off the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad travel is by stage, and

They danced gracefully-cotilion, inners, polkas, waltzes—to the music of piano and violin.

Their anxiety for the comfort and pleasure of the four-horse wagon used for this purpose is almost as picturesque as the renowned Deadwood stage coach. Many of the Indians are now living in comfortable log cabins, while a few of them. "I can only enjoy myself if I am quite sure my visitors are having a good time," said one. "Oh. I am so glad you find it interesting," ex-

"Outside of these houses are built scaffolds, upon which are stored all kinds of provisions, dried fish, venison, etc. The necessity for this kind of elevated storehouse is easily understood after one has been in the village a few days and noticed the great number of dogs belonging to each family.

"Formerly the houses of this region were made by digging a hole from 15 to 30 feet in diameter and from 4 to 5 feet deep, from the edges of which a conical framework of timpers was creeted. This was covered, first with poles, then with dr. In this extended the branch of the visitors and the village and hole from the edges of which a conical framework of timpers was creeted. This was covered, first with poles, then with dr. In this extended the branch of the visitors and the village at the village they descended by means of a hidder. This lad-der was made by cutting notch-s for steps into There is no vacation. The teacher's vacation is the bureau's busiest season. Travelling facilities have increased so much that correspondence has been largely supplanted by personal visits from clients. They come largely in the summer months. "The principal of a school in the Souin wants a leacher to take charge of the musical department. He comes to my office. Indeed, it is a part of his summer outing. I look over my books, recall that summer outing. I look over my books, recall that summer outing. I look over my books, recall that summer outing. I look over my books, recall that summer outing. I look over my books, recall that summer outing. I look over my books, recall that summer outing. I look over my books, recall that summer outing. The longest were called Kickulla houses by the

es, fishing for salmon, etc., the Klutchmans are industrious in digging edible roots, making bas-kets, tanning deerskins and making them into moccasins.

MAKING OF MOCCASINS.

"One old Klutchman, whose entire work is the making of moccasins, explained to me her method of tanning skins. After the skin is taken from the deer it is placed in a large vessel, and put in the river to soak for several hours. When it is taken out it is placed over a beam, and by the aid of a bone or iron scraper all the hair and fat are re-

WERE IN ADVANCE OF OTHERS

OF THEIR YEARS. The young people of an East Side dancing class met a trio of visitors last night at the door of the lecture hall of No. 25 Delancey-st., and greeted them cordially. The class was in connection with a "Our first, stop was in the region of the circular the branch in Eldridge-st. For the final gathering lodges at Kamloops. This is in the grazing and the larger rooms of the Neighborhood Guild were branch in Eldridge-st. For the final gathering

The members of the class ranged in age from of the Japan current, and make the region one of fourteen to eighteen. The greater number were He-almost desert dryness. The mountain torrents are brews, and several were remarkably handsome brews, and several were remarkably handsome

their guests was constantly manifested.

"I can only enjoy myself if I am quite sure my

borne this interest in mind, and had brought favors

-flags, pincushions, fans and suchets in the National colors.

Toward the end of the evening there was a little
buzz of myster; and exchement, and the visitors
jearned that there would be a presentation of
lawers to the woman who had conducted the class.

She has done so much for us, giving up her time
for months "said one, and we wanted to show her
that we apprecisted it.

An amusing discussion was overheard regarding
the place for the next outing of the class. Bronx
Park had been suggested to which a member objected "Let us rather bear the life we have than
dly to others that we know not of Coney island
we know. Hocksway we know, their advantage
and their drawbacks; but we have no personal

BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GIFTS TO RED CROSS FUND.

A middle-aged couple called at the treasurer's

office of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, No. 320 Broadway, yesterday, and with little ceremony left a one-thousand-dollar bill. "Place that to the credit of the Red Cross Reconducted on Saturday afternoons in the rooms of Hef Society," the man said. Urged by one of the clerks in the office to at least reveal enough of their identity to enable the officer to make an entry in the books, the initials "C. S." were given. Before the couple left the office they inadvertently re-

vealed that they were from Summit, N. J. Other late collections that have been received by the treasurer of the committee, Frederick D. Tap-

D. Morgan & Co., No. 54 Exchange Place.

NURSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

MRS. CHARLOTTE A. HAZEN'S WORK IN

THE UNION LINES.

SHE CARRIED COMFORT AND HELP TO SICE AND WOUNDED MEN, AND AS VOLUNTEER SERVED WITHOUT PAY OR REWARD.

During the Civil War the opportunities for women to be of service to the sick and wounded were not lacking, and among the first to take ad-

vantage of this and to offer help was Mrs. Charlottic A. Hazen.
In the spring of 1961 Mrs. Hazen was living in New-York City, having come, in her early married life, from Ticonderoga, where she was born. Her father, Daniel Bennett, was one of the volunteers of the war of 1812, so that Mrs. Hazen had fighting

blood in her veins, which, mingled with her natural tenderness, forced her to adopt the work of nursing the wounded soldiers. She started this work on April 25, 1861, when she organize is a locality for the relief of some soldiers passing through this city. The members of the society began by making haversacks and other ar-

ticles necessary to the comfort of men on the march. These were delivered by the women themmarch. These were delivered by the water squares selves, as the men halted in the parks or squares for rests. This first society belonged to the Rev. Dr. Armitage's church, but soon a second branch was formed in the Madison Avenue Church, and then a third in the Ladies' Hospital in Lexington. ave. In the latter place Mrs. Hazen closed the eyes of the first patient who died there.

The next year she went with other women to Port Royal and on to Beaufort, S. C., as there was

some difficulty about getting women into the Port Royal hospitals. In Beaufort she was connected with the regimental hospital No. 5-there were no general hospitals-and from there she was transferred to No. 4, the hospital of the 4th New-Hamp-shire. There was no hospital fund here and little 500 shire. There was no novel 1000 to work on, and great opposition to the women 100 nurses. Mrs. Hazer, used her gentle influence and 100 indomitable perseverance to alter this condition of affairs, and soon had order out of chaos.

In the spring of 1863 she was again transferred and was placed in charge of three nurses, and sent to United States Hospital, Hilton Head, where she remained some time. It was during this period that gifts for the work began to come in, and also reading matter. Exchange papers for the soldiers were sent by Horace Greeley, and many necessaries by unknown friends.

Mrs. Hazen would not receive any remuneration for her services. On one occasion she accepted the pay offered and immediately spent it in buying articles for the men's comfort.

After the Battle of the Wilderness this volunteer nurse was called to City Point, and afterward she served with Mason's mission and established a dict kitchen. When the mine exploded at Petersburg, she aided Senator Anthony all night in caring for the injured. Under the strain and constant work her health broke down, and she was obliged to go away for rest, but on the transport that carried her homeward she nursed Lieutenant-Colonel-now Brigadier-General-Ross, who had lost one leg and needed constant attention. A letter from General Ross, written to Mrs. Hazen's daughter, only a few weeks ago, speaks feelingly and gratefully of that journey, when the enemy were shelling the boat and every one de-serted the wounded man but the heroic woman, who, he says, "sat at the head of my stretcher, seeking by her example to encourage me, fanning or waiting on me as though I were a child."

or waiting on me as though I were a child.

Mrs. Hazen remained in hospital service until October, 1864, when illness in her family called her home. No pension was given her, and none asked for until late in her life, and the granting of it was not made known until after her death. Not only were her own means freely spent, but her was not made known until after her death. Not only were her own means freely spent, but her home in New-York sheltered many soldiers who were recuperating their health. Her children used to call it the "hospital" and the "repair shop."

On one occasion, when earing for the wounded after a battle. Mrs. Hazen was asked by General Grant, who was passing for a drink of water. She refused it, upon which he said, "I don't think you know who I am."

Yes. I do." she replied, "but the lives of the wounded depend upon this water," which explanation seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to the General, as he commended her for it.

The volunteer work done by Mrs. Hazen was carried on with much less help from organized bodies than can be had by workers in the present war. Her passes from General Grant and General. Sherman were almost her only protection, and with these she passed from one end to the other of the Union lines, carrying comfort and healing wherever she went.

A mob once attacked this woman's house in New-York. She went to the door to face the rioters, when the leader, recognizing her as the nurse who had tended him when he was wounded and Ill, turned upon his following and forbade them to hurt her or her house. Thus she found that at least "the bread cast on the waters" returned to her.

This valiant woman died on March 3, 1855. Her daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Dutch, No. I Riverside ave. Newark, N. J., and a son still survive her, the latter being connected with one of the New-York daily papers, while a granddaughter is editor of the woman's page of a Newark daily. only were her own means freely spent, but he

JOCKEY COSTUMES FOR GIRLS. * Many young women, both in England and America, are adopting what is known as the "jockey shirt waist." These waists follow the lines of the shirt waist. Those waists londy the mass of the garments worn by professional jockeys, and are extremely stylish. They are often made in the colors of favorite stables, and some young women increase the suggestiveness of their costume by wearing pretty jockey caps.

LARGEST AMERICAN FLAG. Miss Josephine Mulford, of Madison, N. J., purposes to make the largest American flag in the world. It is to be 100 feet in length and of pre-



STRAWBERRY DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERY WORK.

as is seen on the unripe berries. Use rich green for the foliage.

The sweetpeas should all be of shades of one variety, as, if one attempts to embroider many varying tints, the finished piece will not be harmonious.

Use five shades of yellow for the buttercup doily and work the border in pale green. The little leaf motif which serves as a background for the group of doilies will be found a useful decoration when a narrow border is desired.



Scenes of Indian Loife in British Golumbia

quently in these days of skilled talent my rooms witness concerts that are scarcely rivalled by any that take place anywhere in the cliv. I furnish even women physicians to various institutions.

"Bureaus have multiplied everywhere, and the field is overcrowded. I am told, but that is no reason that the right woman would not succeed, if she was determined to and willing to pay the price exacted for eternal vigilance.

The most successful educational bureau at Boston is conducted by a woman. To establish a bureau requires capital. It is better to buy one already established, however small, than to set up one entirely new, is the opinion of the representative of the Schermethorn Agency. A small bureau can be built up, but a large acquaintance with the teaching fraternity must be supplemented by an equally large acquaintance with the heads of educational institutions. The bureau's income is derived from registration fees and percentages—5 per cent on the first year's salary or income that the applicant receives through the bureau.

Bureau-work is particularly adapted to women, and all the successful agencies here and elsewhere are said to be practically in the hands of women, even though their names may not be on the business circular.

PHYSICAL HEALTH FOR WOMEN

NATURAL LAWS IN THEIR RELATION TO THE BODY DISCUSSED AT THE MEET-ING OF THE PAGE CLUB.

At the last meeting of the "Woman's Page Club's at North Postoffice. Virginia, the members were greatly delighted by a package of cards containing

THE BITE OF INSECTS.

Bites of fleas and the stings of mosquitoes or bees

PROFITABLE SQUAB FARM.

Young doves and pigeons, or squabs, as they are called, are considered a great delicacy here in New-York. There are several large squab farms in the East, and one near Toledo, but one of the largest ones is in Michigan, about three miles south of Grand Haven. It is owned by a former floor-walker in a large drygoods store, who now de-votes most of his time to this pursuit. The farm comprises about ten acres of land, and its owner



























Ojibira Squaw Carrying herchild.

early settlers. Kickulie, meaning 'under' in the At the last meeting of the "Woman's Prage Callo at North Postoffice Virginals, the members were greatly delighted by a package of cards containing the T. S. S. Club motto sent by Mrs. William H. Chase, of Brookin. She also sent cordial greetings and kind wishes, all of which were greatly appreciated. The cards for the members are yellow, the color of the T. S. S. flower, corcopsix. The extracts from the Sunshire column.

After its usual routine of reading the minutes of a series entitled "Frank Taiks with Women." which had been promised by a member. It was, in part, as follows:

A perfect woman has equally developed her physical and mental powers. The physical considered and mental powers are physical considered and mental powers. In wherein dwell our mental faculties body, that must be in complete order, or the tensions that the purely animal life is led. Whose is the prefer words of the prefer how to obtain it and how to keep it. For perfect, how to obtain it and how to keep it. For perfect how to ob Chinook jargon, was an appropriate name for these underground houses.

nountains.

"It was on a cayuse, or Indian pony, as we ay, that I rode over fourteen miles up the mounains, climbing some two thousand feet, while a cyton, or patient packhorse, carried the camera,

"I was much interested in the life of the Indian women of this dry interior region. The Indian mother cradles her baby closely wrapped in a little cance-shaped box made of birch bark or bas-keting. This she ties to the side of her saddle when traveiling or swings at her side from the shoulder while walking. When the child is older the mother often carries it on her back, held in place by a shawl or blanket, just as do the Ojiowa place by a shawl or blanket, just as do the Ojiowa are not merely patriotic in their own homes and in times of peace only, but at all times, whether it be made, engage in irrigating and tiling their ranch-

knowledge whatever of the Bronx. As to Rockaway and cloney in the words of Patrick Henry. Our feet are lighted with the lamp of experience. The words rolled fluently from the tongue of the youth, who had recently, the visitor learned, entered a lawyer's office.

A lad, who was carrying off on his arm for the dance a girl who had been unsuccessfully sought by another, turned to his less fortunate rival, and said, tossing him one of the sachet favors, "Here, take this fragrance bag for your consolation. There's nothing mean aby me.

When the last dance of the evening was over, the boys accompanied the visitors to their cars, carrying their flowers, and guiding them carefully And by many thoughtful attentions they made it evident that in genuine politeness they were in advance of others of their years, whose environment might appear more favorable to the cultivation of good manners.

scaffold for storing good eter-from the dogs

WOMEN OF THE WAR.

"LADIES" MILITARY COMPANY" DRILL WITH "REAL RIFLES" AND ARE NOT AFRAID OF SPANIARDS.

Women have always played an important part in stimulating a nation to great and heroic deeds. There are now several regiments of women sol-

diers throughout the country, who have declared themselves ready to proceed to the front. themselves ready to proceed to the front.

The one which has the fegitimate claim to being the first military organization is the Ladies' Military Company, of Reading, Penn. The captain is Mrs. Howard M. Shilling, the wife of an educator Mrs. Howard M. Shiding, the wife of an educator of Reading, who is the only married woman in the company. Her soldier girls are all under twenty-five years of age, and they have been drilling with "real rides" for several years, and are said to be proficient in military tactics. When asked if they would go to the front armed the captain

"If necessary, yes. We are ready and willing to "If necessary, yes. We are ready and willing to do anything that is in our power. Of course, our object has always been to nurse the soldier wherever duty calls us. We are not afraid of powder; we are too fearless for that, and if we are wanted in the field we will go. The girls have made up their minds to that. They can all load and fire a rife, and are anxiously awaiting orders. This military organization was not started merchy for show

THREE EMBROIDERY DESIGNS. VARYING TINTS TO BE USED DISCREETLY BY THE WORKER.

Klutchman making abasket of Spring Roots

The illustration presents half-sections of a group of three doilies, or mats, for the table. The straw-berries will require at least five shades of red, and, to vary the monotony, some of them should have yellowish and greenish shading on the ends, such